OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

s of the Seaside, the Lakes and the Spas.

LONG BRANCH.

The Way the Wenther Affects People and President for Stantsburg.

LONG BRANCH, July 19, 1871. The people here are experiencing with what equamity they may the giorious uncertainty of the sather. Common life is made up of foul and dr." and even life at the Branch is no exception to the inevitable rule. So "fair and loul" two days we have not seen succeed each other here since the sea son opened. Not so bad as the "fair and foul" of the Knight of Glamis, which made up but one day; we require two days to complete the simile. Tuesday was perhaps the most enjoyable we have had, both on the land and in the water. At the time of high le the sea sent to the beach its most rollicking and largest proportioned breakers, against whose buffetings no lusty arms were opposed, but fair yielding ms, with loud and merry laugh, accepted their

On land the drives were in the finest order, and in the evening, when the New York train was expected, the turnout of equipages was fine; but a finer sight by far was the fair occupants hurrying to greet and welcome expected relations and friends.

To-day, what a change! A cold, drenching rain storm keeps every one in doors, man and horse, with the exception of the hotel Jehus, who have to turn out their teams and themselves at the regular train hours or at the command of the almighty dollar, when required to convey a party to some distant hotel, the only point d'appui of the Branch. The sea all day was like faith-to be felt, not seenthat is, it was palpable to one sense only, the sense

that is, it was palpable to one sense only, the sense of hearing. We could hear the breakers roar, and knew that the beach was hoary with the vexed surge; but an impenetrable pall of anist covered the waters, hiding even the white crested waves as they rolled landward. Of course all hotel numanity indoors were depressed by the nature of things out of doors, and a gloomy day was spent by all.

The storm all have the effect of throwing back for some days the tide of visitors which the hotel prophetors here are expecting from other fashionable resorts. Much is anticipated from the Saratoga exodus after the races there, and threats of changes of rooms to unfortunate bachelor visitors like myself are rife. Patience is a virtue we have more than any other practised, and we can afford to wait and with Christian charity hope that our exacting landfords may be disappointed in their harvest of greenbacks.

The President kept very secluded yesterday and the day before. He is most anxious to be left "severely alone," and as he thinks he has given to his bellow citzens through the Heralb the fullest exposition of his views on the more salient topics of present interest he is opposed to the resumption of hostilities, or rather interviews, till new sanjects of equal interest shall arise to bring him be ore the readers of the Herald again. Lest your correspondent's pen should, like the swords of the ancient knights, go to rust, may we soon again have a fair excuse to interview His Excellency. The President left here for Staatsburg this morning.

ROCKAWAY.

How Have the Mighty Fallen-The Sand that Bars Profit-Rockaway Past and Present-Bathine, Boating and Fishing-How To Go ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 18, 1871.

Time was when Rocksway boasted among its parons, and their name was legion, the most discriminating and liberal of watering place refugees from every section of the country. There was no beach equal to it for the height and force of the seething reakers which rolled in upon its silvery shores to lave with their invigorating force the throng of hunanity that morning and evening went forth to welcome their coming and be tossed back to the strand or their pains. The same of the place was spread abroad, and the harvest of the hotel keepers at Rocksway, in the days of gold and silver currency, was commensurately great. The remembrance of those haleyon days is still dweit upon by the now sorrowing caterers to the wants of the comparatively few patrons of Rockaway. There are various theories given as to the cause of the falling off in its popularity. One is that the immense sand bar, termed Hog Island by the residents, which has grown up by the action of the sea in forming a nannel between the mainland and the open sea, has so far removed

THE SURF BATHING from its former position as to depreciate the attractions, because of the trouble attendant upon reaching the outer peach. Io obviate this latter difficulty, however, a fleet of jacuts or small sailboats has been organized by an enterprising individual, who nith. This individual was a patch label on the nainsall of each boat as follows:-

"OVER AND BACK FOR FIVE CENTS." Stepping on board one of these miniature ferry-boats, destined for the trip over the channel, the precaution is very properly given, "Hats off and eads down." as the seats are high and the boom of the sail low. The point of embarkation is a small rickery staging at the foot of the main road to the beach Persons who prefer still water pathing in the channel of course save their ferriage and incur the contempt and withering sourn of the ferrymen who have no respect for still water people whatso ever. The ferriage is the main object with them, ever. The ferriage is the main object with them, poor fellows, and they are bent upon taking every-body "over and back" for five cents that may happen to approach them. "Make hay while the sun shines" is the motto which they keep in view.

Another reason assigned for the lack of success this ceason at ktockaway is that the rain, which always makes the water chilly, has fallen so irrequently this summer that folks prefer to remain at home and wait until a more torrid condition of the weather is reached. "We generally have so much warm and so much cool weather," said an observant and phinosophical caterer to us, "and as we have had all the cool weather we are likely to have this season, why we

all the cool weather we are likely to have this season, why we

LOOK TO 'OLD SOL'

to do the rest for us and drive fo ks away from the hot, close city to this splendid statering place, where a sea breeze is any ay stirring and the surf rolling." Speaking of the period when the lame of Rockaway was at the zentin, a decade of years ago, a reve end visitor who has been in the nator of coming here since 1883, said, "Why, sir, i never supposed that Rockaway could so retrograde in popularity as i and it has. I have frequently seen as many as one bundred and hity ventices of every style come here loaded with people in one day. Then all the hotels were crowded, and many, unable to obtain board or louging, were compelled to return for want of accommodation; and that, too, when board was \$4 a day." Another veteran solourner at the beach, who hails from Troy, N. Y., says that he has been coming here for the past twenty years and will never seek a better place for the bracing sea and bath than this as long as he lives. He came here "once upon a time" or the sport and hilarity as combined with the invigorating concomitants; but pow that he is old, and likes quienude, he finds Rockaway the embodiment of his desires in this respect too. There are lour pretty

and eight inferior nouses of accommodation. The business done is of the starvation order, though a good, substantial bill of fare is prepared at the cost of \$2 50 per diem at the "unted States" and the other first class hotels. The house mentioned, being on the knoll or high ground nearest the beach, is pationized by the older handude of the site and the superior outlook. There are also several cottages which are occupied by recreationists, but I am of the opinion, from laquity and observation, had, men, women and children, all told, there are not more than two hundred people at Rockaway. The only all of moneyed aristocracy given to this ancient settlement is that which is breathed upon it from the statesy mansion of Mr. Clark, the millionnaire son-in-law of Vanderbit, t LOOK TO 'OLD SOL'

residence attractive.

BOATING

IS an amusement which is available to all who desire to avail themselves of that pastime. Indeed, to pat in an appearance on th shore at all is but to invite the importunities of the saily demoralized and impecunious "sanities" or "skippers of hookers," who lay in wait to hook the unwary land tubbers. They tell us that outsiness in their line is as bad as it can be. "Folks don't take so much to sathing how as they used to, sir," sail ope barefooted chap, with a wooden arm and a hook in it, like that worn by taptain Cuttie. "See that yer boat of mine. That sher; the Yankee Boy I calls her. She ain't made but flity cents for me today." Thus the boatinen bewail the absence of trade. A snug little craft can be hired here by a party to go to Fire Island, a sail of thirty miles, for ten dollars. With a fair b-eeze the time occupied is only four nours, and you need not go outside the sandbar or Hog Island in making the journey either. To the limid this fact rather tends to recommend the trip.

ISBINO

is about so so -neither very good nor very had. To such as have a weakness for weakfish inducements are offered for trying their patience and their luck. I have heard of some hads of bitte and weak fish this week made by the natives, and am assured

that there are plenty more where they came from. This is cheering information for the placetorially inclined who may contemplate a visit to Rock-away. Billiards, tenpins and the saudie-board help to begulie the hours between bathing, reading, eating and conversation, and, though a quiet place, it is a pleasant abiding one. The Heral.b—or the demand is about in equal ratio to the number and intelligence of the solourners—reaches here by the sixteen minutes past eight train every moraing.

HOW TO REACH BOCKAWAY.

Rockaway is reached in one hour from New York.

Trains on the Southside Kailross, weil furnished and appointed, leave from the foot of South Eighth steet, williamsburg. L. L., seven times daily for this place, and six departures for the city are made from the "sea girth shore." On Far Rockaway is the "Pavilion' erected for the entertainment of picnic parties and bathers. This beach is also much patronized, and the aitractions rank it as among one of the best points towards which to centre for a day's recreation bout New York.

BRICKSBURG

Rural Scenes-Elegant Villas-A Political

Arrivals.

BRICKSBURG, N. J., July 16, 1871. Those people who are still in doubt where to locate themselves for the summer cannot find a more charming rural resort than Bricksburg, N. J. Si'u-ated forty-four miles from New York, and fifty miles from Philadelphia, doubtless there are a number among your numerous readers who never heard of Bricksburg. This is not surprising, since the place four years ago was aimost a wilderness. That dreamy-like repose ever found in quiet retreats s'ill lingers nere, although the place has grown into a most charming summer resort, possessing many rural attractions to pleasure seekers. The land is high and rolling, presenting some of the most picturesque views to be found in the State. The climate is very invigorating and remarkably beneficial to those suffering from pulmonary diseases, And then the pine trees throw of a peculiar resinous air, which possesses great restorative powers,

giving tone to the whole system. The sea is just far enough away that its roaring, dashing wa ers have a hushed sound, a sort of low refrain full of sweet music, and should you desire to visit its shores and refresh yourself with a ramble through the foamy green breakers a short drive will bring you to the ocean.

LAKE CARASALJO

is a lovely sheet of water, situated near the centre of the place; in fact, the village lies on both sides of the lake. The waters have a soft, azure shade that is confined to the lake itself-quite unlike lakes in general-which usually throw a misty, blue tint over the surrounding shrubbery. The shores of Lake merous pond lilles, so white and lowny-like, and the air so sweetly per uned with the oddr of these beautiful flowers. He bush magnoit grows here in great profusion, adding much to the charms of the place. Carasaljo present a lovely sight, with their nu-

the place.

CRANBERIES

are raised here in great abundance. The cultivation of this berry is quite a currosity to city folks, hundreds of whom have no idea how beautiful cranteries look growing. The soil is first made free from loams and maris and must be well drained. The bushes are rather low, and are set out in regular rows, something after the fashion of planting corn. The bushes bear a small white blosson, resembling in shape the strawberry flower. The berries grow on short twing, single and in closters; the dark green leaves quietly all back from the fruit, which is well exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, which gradually turns the berries into a deep red, until the fields look like a sea of blood.

DRIVES

the sun, which gradually turns the berries into a deep red, until the fields look like a sea of blood. DRIVES are most delightful here. The roads are well shaded, and wind through forest groves that skirt the borders of the lake, take a zig-zag course over a beautiful hill, where the eye has a spiendid view of the surrounding country. Patches of tail oak and chestnut trees on one side, green fleids, blooming meadows and pretty meandering streams meet your gaze, and from these rural scenes you turn to view the ocean silently rolling on, on, its waves playfully kissing the shore. The whole panorama spread out before you is filled with soul-inspiring charms.

COTTALES.

There are many fashionable families from New York and Philadelphia who have built nandsome villas in this place. Mr. Robert Campbell's cottage is situated on the lake, and the grounds are extensive and handsomely laid out. Mr. Jameson, President of the iron works, has also a handsome villa. Dr. Wood, of New York, kev. Dr. Beach and Rev. A. H. Shields, reside here in pretty cottages. "Castle Lulu," owned by Mr. Whitermore, is rather a curious building, combining the oid and new styles of architecture.

Among the distinguished arrivals are Miss Camp-

of architecture.

Among the distinguished arrivals are Miss Campbell, Miss Lake, Dr. Beacc, Rev. A. H. Shields, Dr. Wood, of the Health Journal, New York; Mr. Hine, the great strawberry raiser; Captain Bradshaw and Dr. Marshton.

Dr. Marshton.

Political Excursion.

A grand excursion is expected here from Long Branch about the 1st of August said to be composed of the following distinguished individuals:—'President Grant and family. Secretary Porter and family, Collector Murphy and family and others holding high political positions.

ATLANTIC CITY.

The Poet of the Period-Romance of a Poor Sand flies and Mosquitoes-" Fravelling for

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18, 1871. The season is just about fairly opening at this resort. Heretofore the anxious birds of pas age came singly or in small groups. For the past few day the sweltering heat of the city has awakened people to the necessity of seeking a cooler habitation, and full of the idea that the seaside is the place par excellence to regain the lost vigor of youth, old charms and indulge in the vain hope that something of the olden bloom will be imparted to the waning countenances, and some of the olden roundness to an angular figure. Vain hope, indeed | A tew weeks of dissipation, balls, midnight suppers, lengthened tête-à-têtes and private evening parties only add to the angularity, and the unhappy spinster returns to town at the end of the season only to recognize the bitter truth, "her charms have fied, her joys are dead-alas! she'll never marry."

Not so with the blooming maidens whom we see on every hand. Fearlessly they plunge into the breakers, supported by strong and willing arms. They emerge freshened and eager for the afternoon drive or promenade and the ball in the evening, and each day serves but to heighten the beauty that charms and captivates. No cares on their minds. What matters it whether they marry this year or next . The world i- all before them and naught but

joy and innocence behind. One would think that all the gentlemen of color that Phuadeiphia can muster had been let loose upon the community, in the guise of waiters, barbers, bootblacks servants and gentlemen of letsure. I overheard a very pretty quarrel this afternoon between two of these worthies touching the ownership of a ten cent note. Choice extracts from the

effusions of the POET OF THE PERIOD were freely indulged in during the meice. Said one of them, "Look a heah, niggah, you'll rassle your hash in heli to-night if you don't fork them ducats over heah." "Well," said the other, "if you's de niggah what puts up dem rasslin' jubs I's wid you." Fortunately for the peace of the locality the gladia-

Fortunately for the peace of the locality the gladiators were not allowed to come together, else one
of them might have been "rassiin" even now, for
a very ugiv looking razor protruded in a suspicious
manner from the pocket of his adversary.

How many very strange characters one meets at
a watering place! I was never more forcibly im
pressed with this truth than to-day, in the coarse
of a stroll on the beaca! met a very gentlemanty
appearing young man. We entered! I to a coaveration on some minor topic. I suppose we were
mutually anxious for companiouship. However,
we remained together all the alternoon. His remarks on different themes stamped him in my,
estimation as a young gentleman of educawe remained together at the marks on different themes stamped him in my, estimation as a young gentisman of education and culture. He had travelled in Europe extensively; in fact his education had been completed, he informed me, at Hedelberg, His manners were so winning that determined to know more of him, and met him, I think, some two or three times afterward, and each in eting I felt more and more drawn toward him. He discoursed on the arts, travel, history, literature, sculpture, painting—in line, everything. On every subject he seemed to be at fait, and I was lost in wonder at the knowledge displayed by one so young. We me again this afternoon; te talked in his usual strain on the different topics I have nomed, and seemed to add hew beauties to each of them by his versains and unitybeauties to each of them by his versains and attituded are and influence, and he finally let himself out on the subject nearest his heart—love. Yes, he had been in love, and would tell the servet of his life. I listened attentively to one of the whitest tales of sentiment it has ever been my lot to conceive, much less feel or even read of. How he had mer in heartand.

met in Lingiand
the idol of his soul, the very breath of life to min;
how fondly he had oved her, never dreaming that
his love would be returned—how in the one supreme moment of his life his nappiness had been
made complete by the sweet assurance that his love
was returned: "Oh, my dear friend," he said.
"what bitss was mine! But," and his brow clouded
and his open countenance was the very picture of
despair, "I could not possess so much angelic loveliness; it was not for me. Let me think a moment.

All right. I will proceed. There is a curse on our family, and, until have performed my part of the prescribed penalty. I may not marry. This is the story:—Our ancessors are buried in a common grave. One large family vaut on the banks of the Hudson holds the ashes of my progenitors. Those of us who still it e are obliged to keep a lamp burning in the vaut every night for a term of years, and my turn will come next month. How I dread the awlul duty. The quiet of death all round me, the damp and silmy waits of the vaut, the uncon clous ashes of my relatives—all that goes to have a charnel house a place to be dreaded. All this I have to encounter. This lamp is so constructed that it must be fined every half hour, and the watcher is obliged to remain in the tome all much lest it nort-ble?"

"Dear Master James."

I started as it I had been shot. Had one of the disemoodied apritis I had been hearing of confronted me I could not have been more dumbfounded. I finally mustered sufficient courage to look around, and benold! A man about thirty years of a e, plainly ver respectably clothed, and bearing a look of sorrowful concern on us countomnee. "Do not mine me, sir." said the honest fellow; "I was looking for Master James. He is not right here (significantly poining towards the forehead. Poor young man, he studied so hard in Germany that he has gone crazy, and the master in out it is a deal with a mazement. But the fact was

I looked first at the servant, then at the master. I

Is mind."

I looked first at the servant, then at the master. I was duab with awazement. But the fact was paten; "Master James" was insane sure enough. The look of mieligence that I had formerly noted had left his face. He family murmured "Poor, poor Constance. I can never marry you, my darling. William, won't you have Constance write mer oh the horrible, horrible vault." After this he subsided, Waliam induced him to go to their cottage and I have not seen him since. May be he is in the tomo keeping that lamp outning. Possibly he is enjoying the society of "Constance." Let him be where he will i will not soon lorget the meeting.

The Different Hotels are rapidly filling. The season does not as a general thing begin as early as at Cape May or Long Branch, and this week has been the first that has brought the people down in numbers. The hotels are, I think, unfortunate in their location, being built at a distance from the short, except in one instance, he sea View House, which is owned by the railroad company, is situated near the seach and commands an excellent view of the ocean. All the excursions that come from Philadelphia make it their headquarters for the time. An excellent dancing hall is a prominent feature at this place. Picnics coming from town remain from four to six hours, have a dance sea bath, dine and return.

MOSQUITOES AND SAAD F. LES are entitled to a premium as being the leading blood-suckers and stingers on earth. The air is literally thick with them, and "traveiling for pieasure" may be fairly designated "traveiling for pain," the little nuisances are so thick and devilesh."

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Beautiful Landscapes - Natural Curiosities -Fashiounbles Climbing Up 3,000 Feet-Fishing-Hunting.

In these days of quick and easy transit the tourist does not experience any great atigue in coming to this rather distant summer resort, and then much of the monotony of travelling is relieved, as the route nither lies among some of the most picturesque scenery in the world.

Memphremagog signifies in the Indian dialect

Beautiful Waters." The lake is situated on the borders of Vermont and Canada; it is nearly fifty miles long and about three miles wide. The shores present a spiended panorama of rural beauties, indented with pretty bays of various sizes, bold neadlands an neat snrubbery. Some twenty tsiands are scattered over the lake's surface, adding much to the beauty of the scene. Sloping hills run along the east shore and on the west side loom up towering mountains, whose lofty peaks seem to be crowned with the dome above. This great protu-sion of grand and sublime scenery suggests to the mind tuxarious repose, freedom from worldly in fluences and all that is earthly. Nature has not been parsimonious in bestowing her charms on this arcadian spot, where the tourist, pleasure seeker, artist, hunter and invalid can each find a whole catalogue of attractions.

are not wanting here, and hundreds of romantic stories are told of certain wild nooks and sectuded spots. Magoon's Point has glided into history on account of a cave having been discovered here several years ago, supposed to be the rendezvous of a hand of smuggiers. Skinner's Cave is situated on Skinber's Island; this natural accel is about eleven feet wide at the entrance, twelve feet high and nearly thirty feet long. During the war of 1812 a gang of desteradoes made this cave their headquarters. Balance Rock, sithat don Long Island, is a great wonderment to the pleasure tourist. The rock weighs several tons and is poised on a single pivot, and although the great boulder looks insecured its singular position the strongest wind cannot overthrow it. The sensation is exceedingly pleasing while standing on the balance rock and gazing at the amphitheatre of rural beauties that can be seen from almost every projecting boint.

OWL'S HEAD

has an alitude of about three thousand feet. A narrow pathway winds up the mountain to its summit, where a spichoid and extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. On a clear day the flourishing city of Montreal is faintly visible. At the west are the Green Mountains, and southeast loom up the White Mountains in all their majestic beauty. As the ever east on nearer objects the scene grows more Skinper's Island: this natural hovel is about elever

White Mountains in all their majestic beauty. As the eye rests on nearer objects the scene grows more pleasingly enchanting. The view is delightfully varied all is narmony, sameness and monotony are absent; only loveliness and gems of artistic beauty meet the eye, hing the soil with sweet inspirations. The scene grows still more splendid, more grandly magnificent when Old soil siesis away behind the horizon, casting over the whole panorama spread out before you a cloud of golden sight, softly touching with prismatic lints forest, hit and dale, while the bine waters of the lake look like one sheet of burnished gold. The prospect is sublime and charmingly fascinating.

the bine waters of the lake look like one sheet of barnished gold. The prospect is sublime and charmingly fascinating.

It is quite amusing to witness the movements of fastidious and fashionable genteinen and ladies climbing up the 10.2ged path leasing to the own's head. All there, "ge gaws" and "furoclows" are discarded; crinoline stands no chance whatever. Only simple and rather coarse costimes can endure the savage treatment that the rough climbing subjects them to. French kid doots are laid aside and the dainty feet of Fortine's lavor, tes are encased in thick caliskin shoes. Close fitting pants and light coats are not wanted, but the sailor breeches and jacket are just the thing for easy comfort. The belle who puts on the Bloomer costame is sensible, and should Dr. Mary Walker come here this summer spe will be O. K. in point of dress, since the most destrable views are only had by chaibing up the mountains. The lovely belie from Washington was so exched yesterday and so fatigued while climbing to the summit of Owl's Head that she vigorously wiped ner face with her handkerchief. The result was a complexion several shades darker than when sale left the Mountain thouse. But these little mishaps will happen where the outterfles are exposed to flar left in the final the angler can annue himself with book and line to his heart's content. Front are very much indusing in by the pleasures of the hunt. The woods are full of squirreis, nares, rabbits foxes, wootchdexs and beavers. Bears and oeer are not found in the immediate neighborhood of the lake.

Aircady the hotels are filling up, and there is

hoof of the lake.

Already the hotels are filling up, and there is every reason to believe that the season will be a very brilliant one.

BERKELEY SPRINGS.

The Great Medicine Fountain of the Aborigines-Colonel Strother a Man Who Knows How to Keep a Hotel-The Park-The Villagers and the Village, and the Cottagers and the Cottage . - Qualities of the Berkeley Springs Water.
Berkeley Springs, W. Va., July 16, 1871.

This watering place is really the pioneer among watering places in America. From being the "great medicine' fountains from which the aborigines drauk health and long life, these springs gradually became known and highly esteemed by the lordly wattes, and the aristocrapy of the Virginia of old assemble here. The first corners improved but little on the accommodations enjoyed by their dusky brethren. merely enclosed the baths watch relieved their rheumatic twinges with evergreen boughs and encamped on the adjacent mis in their wagons enjoying summer life after tols rough fashion. But gradually changes crept in; the aristocracy no longer came in road wagons, but in charlots, with many horses and outriders, and the springs were enclosed, baths and pools constructed after at approved lasmon, and many years before the war for its comfortable accommodations and excellent lare. We near now of the rules by which Colone! Strother (the father of the famous writer and artist. "Forte Crayon") governed his commissariat. (wenty-seven grains of codes, for instance were always also sed for each cap, and as the coffee is reputed to have been delicions it is supposed that such was the correct proportion. Furthermore Colonel Strother raised his mountain mutton himself saw to it that the sheep nad the best grazing the surrounding hois could afford, and the meat in consequence scarcely tacked the delicacy and flavor of venison.

patronise is a reason have any least delicious meab than those of ante becken days they are at least fortunate in not knowing what lager have lost.

Every season, when the time Graws near for summer travel, there is no little difficulty experienced by those who really wish to spend their time in the summer of the control of the summer of the control of the summer of the summer of the summer and on ormous expenses are the rule do not suit either the tasts or purse of a large class who yet are able and willing to pay for comitors at a reasonable rate good cooking, and a few rational amusements. For such this old Virginia resort o.era many attractions. Situated two said a hart miles from Sir John's Run, on the Battimore and John Kaliroad, a five nours; journey from Battimore, and about twice and adjouring were given to the State of Virginia, for the benefit of the public, by Jord Fairfax before the Revolution, the water being universally believed in that day to be a summer of the summ

THE JERSEY CITY GOVERNMENT

Municipal Corruption-What the City is Losing-The Banks-The Pavement Jobs

and the Centract System.

The people of Jersey City have now lived long which of the two political parties administers the affairs of the city. The corruption under the democratic administration had become so flagrant that the people arose and drove every democrat out of republicans are undergoing a course of training for the purpose of FLEECING THE PROPLE.

At the latest meeting of the Board of Finance Mr. Gillett—the only republican who has laid bare every scheme of fraud—inquired what had become of the balance of \$139,000 which remained in the old city balance of \$139,000 which remained in the old civil treasurer's hands. The inquiry brought down upon his head a shower of personalities from Mr. Carnes, who seemed to be nettled at the unexpected ex-posure. It finally leaked out that the money re-ferred to has been lying in the First National Bank without drawing one cent of interest, so that by this operation and other similar ones the CITY HAS LOST FULLY \$15,000, all for the benefit of the First National Bank and its

The present treasurer prepared resolutions for the transfer three months ago and placed them in the nands of Mr. Pritchard, President of the Board of Finance, and Mr. Carnes, another member of the Board, but the resolutions never since saw the light. Mr. omett called attention to the fact that by negotiating with a New York bank the city would save during the year over \$100,000, but this would not suit the chique who pushed through the charter in the Legislature. It was enacted in that document that an moneys should be deposited in a Jersey City bank.

the pavement projects
continue to flourish. The Board of Public Works
have just decided that wood pavement shall be laid
in warren street in spite of the protests of five-sixths
of the property owners. The Board has been accordingly notified that the case will be carried to

Mr. Ingwersen, a member of the Board of Public
Works, has all along opposed the Nicolson pavement ring. One member of the city government
actually carries on the business of making the wood

ment ring. One member of the city government actualty carries on the business of making the wood pavement blocks.

Is another outrageous swindle on the people. The practice of sending in scaled proposals is nothing more than a cover to stupendous jobs. Take, for instance, the contract for making the Worthington engines for the reservoir. The lowest bid from a Jersey city firm is \$11,200, while a New York firm offers to perform the work for \$5,000. One of the Jersey City bidders is not in that business at all, but he will have the engines made elsewhere at half the bid and save the balance for the cenefit of the ring who have the power to award the contract. There are two other contracts now awaiting the signature of the President of the Board of Works, whicu involve a similar swindle, but it is hardly probable they will be signed. The people are becoming TOTALLY DISCUSTED at the barefaced schemes of fraud which characterize the present administration. Nothing can save the city from returning into the hands of the democracy in the fall. The republicans had a grand opportunity to retain the county for years to come, but they have grossly abused the public of inflences so treely bestowed upon them.

Miserly Beastlings,—A few days ago a Ger-

but they have grossly abused the public of anidence so freely bestowed upon them.

Miserly Beastliness.—A few days ago a German woman, wife of John Hoffman, a fisherman, died at ner bome, situated in the north part of the city, in the district formerly attached to Mount Pleasant. Some ladies of the Samaritan nature, who are ever ready to lend a helping hand in case of distress, sixuless or death, went to the house to prepare the corpse for a Christian burial. In the house everything bore the imprint of the most abject squalor. In a cradle, covered with an old piece of olicloth, lay the corpse of a baby but two months old, on whose body, which was a mass of fifth, maggots were found crawling. On the bed, composed of a pile of rags, was the dead mother, her hands flercely clutched, as if she had died in great agony. Upon making the preparations for laying out the body, the nadis, by dint of hard work, were obened or unclasped, when a \$5 greenback and a ten cent piece, postal currency, were found therein, to the surprise of all present, even the deceased woman's husbanl. Nor was that all, for, upon commencing to remove her garments, upon almost every portion of her body small amounts of money were found, even to a \$1 bill lying on ner abdomen. About the bed were found different amounts of money, rolled up in rags, some of which must have been hoarded for years, as bills on old State banks were found, one of which was so mutilated and obliterated that it could not be discovered what bank had issued it. How much more is hid about the house in out-of-the-way places is not known, if any; but the supposition is that more will yet se discovered. —Racine (Wis.) Argus, July 14.

THE COURTS.

UMTED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Antonio Grundelli.—The examination on a charge of attempting to pass a \$2 counterfeit bill of the Merchanta National Bank of this city on a man named Pulger, a saloon keeper, on Tenth avenue.

Obstructing a Deputy Marshal.

The United States vs. William Richard,—Defendant was held in \$2,000 bail for examination on a charge of obstructing a deputy marshal in the discharge of his duty.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Sharp Legal Practice Defeated.
Before Judge Ingraham.
In re the National Mechanics Banking Association vs. The Mariposa Company, and in re Samuel

R. White vs. The Same .- Applications were made in these two cases for the appointment of a receiver, which was granted. Subsequently application was made to set aside one of the receivers, each plaintiff in each suit claiming that his receiver should be retained. This application was made in the White case in March, 1870, when an arrangement was tained. This application was made in the White case in March, 1870, when an arrangement was made between the opposing counsel that either might bring it up on a day's notice. Nothing was done until last May, when the receiver in the White suit was appointed. On the same day an order was made that a receiver should be appointed in the other suit, but the bond was not filed till two days later. A motion was made to set aside the order appointing the receiver in the White case. The Judge rendered a decision in the case yesterday morning, granting the motion. His first ground is that there is no propriety in allowing one creditor to make a motion for a receiver, and by stipulation with the attorney for the defendant to allow the proceedings to lie dormant for months, until other creditors proceed to collect their claims and then by consent of the attorney attempt to gain a priority, which priority should be given to the vigilant creditor. His second reason is that the facts show that there was a collusion in the case of White against the company to defeat the bank. His third reason is because, in fact, the receiver in the case of the bank was appointed on the 17th of May, 1871, and the bond approved on the succeeding day, while the order in the other case was made on the 18th of May and the bond approved the same day. The Judge says, in conclusion, that "the attempt to overreach and defeat proceedings by obtaining a filing of the papers should not be allowed to succeed when it is apparent that the attorney for the defendants knew of both proceedings, knew that the receiver had been appointed on the 17th of May, and obtained such delay for the evident purpose of advening the other application, with the view of giving priority therein.

A Father After His Children. A Father After His Children

Before Judge Cardozo. In re Julia E. and Charles D. O'Connor.—These wo children, the former nine and the latter seven years of age, were brought up on writ of habeas corpus. It was represented on the part of Patrick O'Connor, claiming to be their father and a resident O'Connor, claiming to be their father and a resident of St. Louis, that the children were committed to the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum by Mrs. Ann M. Turner, his housekeeper, under the names of Julia E. and James D. Turner. The case will be remembered as having been brought before Justice Cox on a charge of kidnapping, and that the complaint was dismissed. For Mrs. Bush, matron of the asylum, it was stated that she did not know the names of the children to be otherwise than those appearing on the records of the institution, and that she was told they were brought there on account of ill usage by their father. Further hearing in the case was postponed till the 28th inst.

A Rioter Auxious for Liberty. In re Patrick Hogan .- Patrick is now a prisoner in the Tombs, where he is temporarily confined awaiting trial on a charge of being one of the late rioters. Judge Shandley committed him, the evidence showing, as alleged, that he was arrested with a brick in his hand. Application was made for his release on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge saids he would not interfere in the case, and the prisoner was accordingly remanded.

A Fortunate Escape. In re James McAlear .- This party was arrested on a charge of burglary and stealing lead. Owing to some mistake, Justice Cox, before whom he was brought, committed him for vagrancy. He was brought up on writ of habeas corpus, and his release ordered.

By Judge Cardozo. Laterence et al. vs. Taylor .- Motion denied.

Helion vs. Mitchell.-Motion granted. Allowance of five per cent. Sarah A. Robins et al. vs. Amelia Robins et al.-

Motion granted, confirming report of sale.

D. A. Clapp vs. Educard Wolff et al.—Motion

granted for judgment. Henry H. Buckbee et al. vs. Hannah Crone et al.— Order granted.
William H. Paulding vs. S. F. Shepard.—Motion denied without costs.
John Kinzie et al. vs. Thomas Kinzie.—Motion

ranted.
Tapscott vs. Morgan.—Memoranda for counsel.
Kohner vs. Hargous et al.—Motion granted.
Esteves vs. Brincksrhoff et al.—Order granted.

Decisions. Carpenter vs. Henry .- Order granted. Lediard vs. Kendall.—Same. School vs. Michaelts.—Same.

ANOTHER KU KLUX OUTRAGE.

Where Are the "Investigating Committee"? TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The following communication was clipped from the Southern Home (edited by General D. H. Hill),

The following communication was clipped from the Southern Home (edited by General D. H. Hill), of July 9, 1871:—

DALLAS, Gaston County, June 29, 1871.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, this community was startled by another of those horrid outrages that have become so common here of late. Bill Schenck, a colored shoemaker of this place, went to the house of Mr. Aaron Rudisill, living near here (a quiet, narmiess and inoffensive old gentleman), and after some conversation went out of the house. Mr. Rudisill at the same time started to feed his stock and on returning he found Schenck on the porch, minus his pants. Schenck timen proceeded to divest himself of his shirt—that operation being completed, he was in puris naturalibus. He then went into the house and went to bed, he having previously lain down with his clothes on. In the meantime the wife, daugnter and granddaugnter of Mr. Rudisill were going over to his daughter's house, a quarter of a mile distant. After Schenck had lain upon the bed a few minutes he got up, and, meeting Mr. Rudisill near the door, knocked him down and abused him considerably, bruising his face and cutting his lips. He then started in pursuit of the women, and, having overtaken them, knocked Mrs. Rudisil down, and then ran capering off in the field like a madman. Mrs. Rudisill got up and had proceeded a snort distance when he again came up with her and knocked her down, and would perhaps have killed her but that he proposed not to do so if she would go back home, which she consented to do. He then pushed or knocked him down with a nake. The boys, arriving first, ordered him to give himself up. He refused. One of them took hold of him, when he pulled away from him and made at the other one, who knocked him down with an axe. He liy a snort time, recovered and started to run. Mr. Lineberger and his two sons, who hive near by, hearing the screams of the women, came to their rescue. The boys, arriving first, ordered him to give himself up. He refused. One of them took hold of him, when he p

Let me ask what would the people of a quiet New England village do in a case like this? Would they wait the slow process of the courts of justice, even though justice was impartially administered, or would they take the law into their own hands? History does not turnish a parallel to the forbear-ance of these down-trodden, impoverished, persecuted Southern people. SYMPATHY.

A BURNING WELL.—The Pittsburgh Gazette says:—"An oil well near Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, took fire on the 15th instant, producing great excitement in the neighborhood. The well was being drilled for oil and had reached the depth of 1,200 feet. On the 4th instant a vein of water was struck, and the column was forced fully one hundred 12st above the top of the derivek. The water and gas flowed uninterruptedly ever since that time. Saturday morning the gas ignited, and the names shot up to a highth of seventy-five feet. Steps were taken immediately to smother the fire, but at last accounts they were unavailing. 19

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Motion for an Injunction to Restrain Erie from Issuing Shares.

A Field Day in the United States Circuit Court.

DISCHARGE OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford sat in the United States Circuit Court from eleven o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening to hear a motion to settle an order under this Honor's recent decision, calling upon Jay Gould to make good 30,000 shares of Erie stock which, it is alleged, he has abstracted from the custody of the Court while these shares were in the hands of its receiver; and also a motion on the part of Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders, for an injunction restraining the Erie Railway Company and Jay Gould from Issuing 30,000 shares of Erie stock, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from registering the same if

they should be issued.

Mr. Southmayd and ex-Attorney General Hoar appeared as counsel for Heath and Raphael, and Mr. D. D. Field, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Beach for Jay Gould, the Eric Railway and the Farmers' Loan and

Trust Company. ARGUMENT OF MR. SOUTHWAYD. After having read the order proposed to be made on either side, and commented as he went along, Mr. Southmayd observed that it was no part of this case to compel the Master to inquire as to the ownership of the 60,000 shares of stock claimed by Heath and Raphael. Such a demand as that made by the Eric Company was put in for the purpose of continuing this litt-gation and rendering it almost interminable. The Eric Company and Mr. Gould proposed to pay Heath and Raphael \$15,000, in place of \$650,000, the former being the amount they considered them entitled to according to the difference between registered and unregistered stock. That was the amount Mr. Gould proposed to give them for the \$650,000 he had put in his pocket. The first important feature of difference between the order proposed by his (Mr. Southmayd's) side and the other side was specific and unmistakable as to what Mr. Gould would be obliged to do in replacing this stock, or making compensation for it. The Court had decided that Mr. Gould must do that. Inasmuch as this order might be founded upon a proceeding for contempt, it was desirable order should be specific; it was desirable in view of the rights of his client, that the controversey in respect to the misdoings of Mr. Gould should be brought to an end and not be kept before His Honor not only all the summer but all the winter. This was a summary proceeding. The thing which Mr. Gould took was not an abstraction; it was not an intangible thing. He took away from the possession of the Court a physical thing—certificates of 30,000 shares of stock. That was what he had taken away and in substance turned into money. It was true he only took away papers; but

and in substance turned into money. It was true he only took away papers; but they were titled documents in contemplation of law; they were representative things, and, for all legal purposes, they were money. In the old law books they were told that the bond was the debt. In the eye of the law the bond was the debt. Stock certificates were valuable documents; documents which potentially produced to the man who heid them the value of the money they represented. These certificates were worth \$560,000, and not \$15,000; not some imaginary thing with a fictious value put on it; not with a value put upon it by a troop of brokers acting in the interest of dould. They were not to ascertain the value of the stock by such means as that. The value of the stock was the sum of money that Mr. Gould put into his pocket by reason of his taking away the certificates from the custody of the Court, and not one solitary dollar of which he could have touched if he had not abstracted the certificates. By this audacious robbery by this man dould of this stock he had put into his pocket \$650,000, and he never could have effected the robbery if he had not abstracted the certificates. It was then proposed that when he made the restoration of 30,000 shares to the recuivership Air. Gould should have transferred to him 30,000 unregisterable shares it was true. The demand of healh and Raphael was that the 30,000 shares which had the living quality extracted from them and communicated to Gould's dead and void paper should have hie given to them, and that when the stock was made living stock, as it was when Gould interfered with it, the new and the old cancelied. Now, instead of putting those two things together, to make 30,000 shares, Gould demands that he shall have 30,000 shares. Gould demands that he shall have 30,000 shares, Gould demands that he shall have an add on putting those two things together, to make 30,000 shares, Gould demands that he shall have the abstraction of titled documents from this Court, and that he should answer to This Court, in his proceeding, takes entire cognizance of this matter, that whatever was to be done to Mr. Gould in respect to it was to be done now here and on this petition. Mr. Gould had chosen to deal as suited his pleasure with property taken by him from this Court; he had got through with his dealing of it, and as the result of that dealing he had put \$650,000 in his pocket. Now was the time of the Court to deal with him for interfering with property that had been under its control, and he (Mr. Southmayd) thought he was justified in assuming that when the Court had yellstified in the Raisson of the Court and protect the rights of these suitors; he would be perfectly sure as to the order that ought to be made in this matter, and his Honor would not leave in Mr. Gould's pocket any money he got there by extracting it from property belonging to the Court; he would not leave in Mr. Gould's pocket any money he got there by extracting it from property belonging to the Court; he would not let this man exult in this audacious act; he would not do anything of that sort that would bring the administration of law and of justice into contempt, Mr. Southmayd then went on to show what was the status of Mr. Gould with he began this alleged wrongful dealing with the stock of the Erie Railway Company windle, he said, this Honor hat just dealing with the stock of the Erie Railway Company which, he said, this Honor hat just entire the said of the court have sold them he would not sell them until he breathed the breath of hife into them by extracting this property from the Court; and he could not sell them until he breathed the breath of hife into them by extracting this property from the Court; and the could have extracted this property from the Court; and the could have the sold them to the stock of the Erie Railway to make the property he head with the property he head was continued to the pro

Mr. SOUTHWAYD-I disclaim any such intention. Mr. Southmayd—I disclaim any such intention. I have never thought of bringing a reporter into Court, except to take a stenographic note of the proceedings for my own use.

Judge Blatchfond—It would be highly desirable if counsel would confine the mestives to a discussion of the points and facts of the case. This resteration of epitaets has now proceeded at name am. I have

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAG"